Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 2, Line 24

No bipolar plate technology meets such criteria today, which requires the use of an expensive machining technique, or the use of very costly materials. Moreover, this type of stacking is generally of a parallelepipedeous geometry unpropitious to integration.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 3, Line 6

As illustrated in Fig. 1, such a fuel cell consists of an assembly of several individual cells 10, positioned either near or behind each other, each comprising an anode 11 and a cathode 12, tightly enclosing an electrolytic layer 13. These individual cells 10 are separated from each other by insulating areas 17, and are connected with each other by conducting parts 14, a first end 15 of a conducting part 14 being connected to the cathode 12 of a first stack 10, and a second end 16 of this conduction ~~par~~ part 14 being connected to the anode of another cell 10 which is adjacent to it.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 3, Line 21

To find a remedy to these drawbacks, the ~~referenced document [2] proposes~~ a prior art method is disclosed for making an assembly of basic fuel cell components by forming several elementary cells, by depositing on an insulating weft, in several successive steps, different components as suspensions.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 3, Line 26

Fig. 2 illustrates such an assembly of basic components, once finished. All the functional components of this assembly are parts deposited one after the other on and/or in a weft material plate, the thickness of which corresponds to the thickness of an ion-conducting layer. First of all, this assembly comprises a peripheral gasket 21, placed over the whole thickness of the plate at the periphery of the latter. This peripheral gasket 21 is in a chemically inert and electronically and ionically insulating material. These different elementary cells of this assembly each consist

of an anode 22 placed on a first surface of the plate, a cathode 23 placed on the opposite surface of the plate and a ion conductor 24 located between the anode 22 and the cathode 23, over the whole thickness of the plate. The anode 22 protrudes on one side of the ion conductor 24 and the cathode 23 protrudes from the ion conductor 24 on the opposite side to the anode. In this way, each protruding portion of an anode 22 and of a cathode 23 is found facing, within the thickness of the plate, a cathode 23 or an anode 22 of a neighboring cell, except for the anode 22 of a first end cell and the cathode ~~23of~~ 23 of the other end cell. An electron conductor 26, deposited over the whole thickness of the plate, enables the anode 22 of a cell of rank n to be connected to the cathode 23 of the neighboring cell of rank n + 1, which is placed facing the latter, the voltage Ui ($0<i<5$) of the one being transferred to the other. Vertical insulating layers 25 separate each electron conductor 26 from both portions of the ion conductor 24 which are adjacent to it. The distance a between both neighboring vertical insulating layers 25 may be of the order of 5 millimeters. A first electron collector 27 is placed on the anode 22 protruding from a first end cell and a second collector 27 is placed on the cathode 23 protruding from the other end cell.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 5, Line 16

Advantageously, the fibers in insulating material may be [[in]] a polymer or [[in]] an inert glass. The fibers in the electrically conducting material may be carbon fibers or stainless steel fibers.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 5, Line 16

To overcome such drawbacks, the invention consists of using, instead of the porous matrix, a fabric 30 of fibers in one piece. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the warp fibers 31 are continuous from one end to the other of the cell (there is no interface, therefore no loss of space) and are in an electrically insulating material[[()]]. The weft fibers are made with insulating fibers 31' or conducting fibers 32 alternately so as to achieve the different functions of a cell component and to juxtapose the components in order to form a cell.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 8, Line 3

In order to overcome such drawbacks, ~~the referenced document [1] at the end of the description describes~~ a ~~new~~ geometry for a fuel cell with which several pairs of electrodes may be associated on a same membrane and the elementary voltage may be increased artificially. This association is achieved by stacking materials shifted relatively to each other. It requires the use of electronically insulating gas distribution plates.

In the Paragraph beginning on Page 9, Line 17

Thus, according to these steps illustrated in Figs. 4-6, it is possible to make planar fuel cells having performances superior to those obtained with the cells described in the prior art ~~referenced document [2]~~, and reinforced mechanical strength by suppressing a ion conductor/electron conductor interface, also limiting the risks of internal leaks which may cause hydrogen/oxygen mixtures.

On Page 10, Line 1

~~REFERENCES~~

~~[1] US 5,863,672~~

~~[2] FR 2819107~~